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Class. CHANGED TO: TS S (C)

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Date: 28 March 1978 By: 027

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**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP**  
**INTELLIGENCE REPORT**

COUNTRY Germany/Russian Zone

DATE: 25X1X6

**INFO.**

**SUBJECT** Dismantling of the Gema Plant, Berlin

DIST. 26 February 1947

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## ORIGIN

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**SUPPLEMENT**

1. 18 November 1946

Engineer Schnae, formerly with Seibt and with Telefunken, was working on this date at the Gema plant in Berlin-Köpenick, where parts of the "Fritz" and "FUG 17" apparatus were still being made.

2. 19 November 1946

a) Gema was notified to dismantle all machinery, and to ship equipment and personnel to Russia by 1 December. The only department to remain in Berlin-Köpenick would be that working for the merchant marine on "peaceful scientific developments."

b) Gemat's commanding officer, Colonel Korotkin, told source that no more Germans would be deported to the USSR against their will. All war industries and projects for the development of war materials were to be removed from the Russian Zone by the end of December, he said, adding that the Russians now plan to do everything possible to open up the zonal frontiers and to bring about the economic unity of Germany.

c) The Gema staff included the following, all of them naval officers working directly for the War Ministry:

Colonel Kerotkin: Chief of special weapons development section in the Soviet Naval Mission to Germany; professional officer; engineer; Jewish; speaks extremely good German; considered a very good organizer.

Major Formin: Adjutant; regular army officer; regarded as not very intelligent, but likeable.

Major Sivkin: Outstanding technical officer; Jewish; formerly in charge of an institute developing testing apparatus in Moscow. Does not wish to return to Russia.

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3. 23 November 1946

a) Approximately 150 Russians, mostly administrative personnel, arrived at Gema about 20 November to assist in the liquidation of the plant. Judging from markings on crates, Gema material was being sent to Kronstadt, Oranienbaum, the Moscow and Odessa areas.

b) Remaining equipment was to be ready for shipment by 26 November. The crates contained [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] It was believed a "Rheintochter" also would be shipped. All drawings and other information were sent separately.

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Comment: [REDACTED] on the vague description in Paragraph 3b above, or indicate whether this refers to parts or models.

c) Beginning 22 November, all Gema personnel, including chief engineers, were required to help in the dismantling and crating work. Approximately ten persons volunteered to go to Russia.

4. 29 November 1946

The Gema plant was APD 7.54.62 K. on this date.

5. 11 December 1946

In addition to seven other unidentified persons, the following volunteered for unspecified duties:

Dipl. Ing. Kotitschke: Electrical engineer (low voltage).

Ing. Gudde: Former air corps staff engineer in the Reich Air Transport Ministry. Party member from 1930.

Ing. Kurt Müller: Electrical engineer

Ing. Zimmermann: High frequency technician.

Ing. Oxen: Formerly with Henschel. Concerned chiefly with the development of Henschel rockets and glider bombs.

Ing. Jörgens: High frequency specialist.

Bahnisch: Technical draughtsman.

Fuchs: Constructor, specializing in mechanics.

Frenzel: Constructor, specializing in shipbuilding.

Eckert: Industrial merchant

Ursula Hohmuth: Secretary and interpreter.

Anna Kaiser: Technical draughtsman.

Ingeborg Minner: Laboratory worker.

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6. 20 December 1946

a) During a 20 December conversation, Colonel Korotkin said, "I have received orders to get ready for the shipment of my entire section and all of my equipment by 23 December. In discussions I had with Karlshorst officers, I was told that this step was being taken by Moscow in preparation for the Moscow Conference. By the time the Conference begins, all war industries must be evacuated from Germany."

b) Korotkin's duties would be taken over by Colonel Korshov in Karlshorst. The only German personnel to be retained would be those who may yet be convinced of the desirability of employment in Russia.

c) Korotkin's attitude during the interview was extremely pessimistic. He had just received a letter from his wife in Leningrad complaining about the lack of bread, both on the ration and in the black market, and referring to the general discontent and some rioting. Major Formin interrupted at this point to say that there was also rioting in the Ukraine, "where bread had not been available for ten days".

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